Price Goods a general assurement.
Weeken and Corpor Goods, adopted to monte west.
White Goods and Embroderies

oods, generally termed Yankee Nortena a full and comdery and Cloves. We shall conduct our feasings; upon the principle adopted by us

two years ago, and which has given such universal suitsfaction, vir-selling at a very slight advence from "nat cash cost" at "not cash prices" adding interest for the term of credit granted.

recling at a very time.

To our Western and Soula-western ensumers, we take occasion to two what an arrangement has been perfected by the merchants of this toy, that an arrangement has been perfected by the merchants of this toy, that an arrangement has been perfected by the merchants of this toy, that an arrangement has been perfected by the mode with promptions meet and dispatch, as for example. It days to Guernanti, and other points in proportion, and as su expense for further and insurance as low. I made we will give our personal attention to the decide of this matter, so important to the scale of the further toy.

Importors and Johney.

No. 12 Vesty and No. 6 Bergin etc., directly rear of the Actor themse, N. 7.

Controllegants dealers in

STEARNS, HUTCHINSON & Co., wholesale dealers in BYEARNS, HUTCHINSON & CO., WHOUSERS GEARTS IN
Silks, RIMFONS DRIVE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROTREIRS, LACES,
MARTILLAS, HOMERY, MILLINERY GOODS, &c. Merchants from evory section are laying to examine our cook before purchasing.
Synamy, Hutchinson & Co.
Not. 12 and 14 Warrenest, four doors below Broad say.

NO. 111 LIMPRITY-ST. NEW YOLK,—NEW CASH
JOHNING HOUSE.—Shark & MILLS are not receiving and oppoint.

Johnso House -Shirm & Mills are now receiving and opening a large and affactive stock of new Spring Dry Goods at "net cash price," wall worthy the attention of leaves from ever section of the Cash.

Shirm & Mills, No 111 Liberty-at. DO NOT PORORT IT .- A new Clothing Empothose has jost been opened by the undersigned at No. 106 Faiton with an entirely fresh seen handsomely rounds stock of cloth beared to all sessons, cut and referenced in the best styles, and will

adapted to all seasons, cut one was a supercontent and at the lowest possible prices to be exactly as represented.

N. B.—All attoles guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

Enwance E. Hackerton

Chathlage Emportum

Brenz & Co. Fashionable Hatters, No. 156 Broad

SPEING FASITIONS, MANTILLAS, &C .- MME. DEMO-REST will offer for inspection on and after Wednesday, 70d lost, at her Empedium of Fashions, No. 67 Canalon, a brilliant display of Paris and London Spring Fashions comprising every archive of non-city and utility connected with besief and children's containing the standard of the unual prices.

At a proper 14. Non-containing the second of the containing the second of the second ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell This Day, at I o'clock,

time Merchante Enchange, the very valuable properly situated a legication of Division. For the aid Ensanders, a Mouse and Los a School, a Mouse and Los a School, a Liquie and Los a School, a Liquie and Los a School, and the School and Los and Color and the School and Color and Color and Color and Color and Color and Color and Los and Crohem av., Whitamedurgh. All the above Scal Estate is worth and Crohem av., Whitamedurgh. All the above space and School and Color and Colo REMOVAL .- SMITH & LOUNSBERY would respect

fully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, iete No. 448 Pearies. to No. 438 Broadway, (soe door below Grand at) They are now prepared to axiabilit their new Spring Styles, combaining of Mossic, Volvet, Tapestry, Brussels, oly and Ingrain

English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

HOSIERY FOR 1854.

BY THE CASE OR SINGLE DOZEN.

The subscriber desires to inform the Proprietors of Hoslery, Dry Goods, Clething. Gentleuren's Furnishing. Thread and Needle and Fancy Stores, and all others who deal in

Fancy Stores, and all others who deal in
thet he has imported, manufactured and selected a very large stock
of Hoerkey, admirably adapted to the
separior in quality approved in styles, excellent in make and such
as will command the reactest salve, at requodrating prices to the
cealer, at a entire satisfaction to all lendsomers.
The subscriber size invites special attention to his large assortment
of 10 50, believing they will be found, in quality and make,
from 17 to 33 a dozen lower than prices asked at any other establishment in the city.
All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small
advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasor's unbiased opinion.

seed opinion.

James F. Ray. Imperior and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Honory. No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st. A lady on horseback should not incline forward be-ond the line of gravitation like the leaning towar of Pies. At Dis-now's Hiding School, No. 10 sth-av., any indy or gentleousn is sure vatish a firm set.

CANTRELL'S GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &c. -It has been long known by a large class of city readents—for he has been locate at his present place of business nearly twenty years—that Gantee manufactures the ment classes, early twenty years—that Gantee manufactures the ment classes, conformable and durable articles of fect-covering made is the city and as the fact has been endorsed in the Crystal Palace Jurors. It necesserily follows that these who wis tractices of this character, at the lowest prices may partonize in catalliciation of this character, at the lowest prices may be promise in each feature shifting Gallers, and you will then be able to judge o his claims to your custom.

WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAIN GOODS AT GREAT
BARGAINS.—The enheribers have in store, of their own manufacture,
an enormous mock of Window Shades, and of their own imports
then, Gill Cershoes, Saith de Laines, Dammaks, Lace and Muslin Cartains Tamella, Gimpa &c., all of which they are offering at prices
that are appreciated by all clune beyons and economical house.

Retry & Fractions.

Nos. 2091 Broadway and 15s Rende at.

LAUNCHING OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC .- Our readers will bear in wind that the GREAT REPUBLIC —Our rend-No. 113 Falton and No. 43 Aos as, commonce basin as to day. As the place is a perfect palace, and our filetal GRAMCH is the prince of exterers, all who appreciate the poetry of good living should give him a call.

PIANOS. - Just what every purchaser wants can be found as No. 441 Breadway, viz. "A remarkably good justicument, at a low price." See the official awards of the Crystal Palace Juries to A. W. Ladd & Co. Lincotth & Thomston. Solo Agents, No. 441 Breadway, between Howard and Grandests.

Breads ay, between Howard and Grandets.

"DO THEY DO IT!"—This is the question which almost all are asking themselves when told that Demor & Mayer's new Liquid Day colors the hair absuntial black or shows. We assess you consider the process and not by barriag and soorching the fibree either. His other dyna that are palmed off on the public but by a chemical process in accordance with rature. It is said and applied at No. 15 Courtierdies, and may be had at Dr. Granz's Drug Store. No 56 Grand, Lindbert, No. 77 East Broadway, and No. 38 North Williamset.

VALENTINES AT PERHAM'S.—Mr. PERHAM presents benutify! Valentines to the patron of the Seven Mile Micror this

beautiful Valentines to the patrons of the Seven Mile Mirror this week-which is said to be the last. The alternoon exhibitions are crowded with ladies and children, and all give unmissakable outdeners that they are delighted with their Valentines as well as with the Mirror.

THE CAPT. CRIGHTON SONG-" Be Cheery Boys." and "Gently Down the Stream" - songs with chorns now being sure with great apphases by Christy's and Wood's Minstrela and "Out" "Best Society Polla." just published by "Santa a GOMDON, No 291 Broadway, Sole Agents for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Piance.

A HOAR, INDEST: | — The Boston Post got off in very good or bemores hoar violer morning. Clickener & Go get of more of Buran's Fill Moore Warms at 25 cents a box for counts, colds, e.g. threat hoars enter the threat housewess etc. that you can recally conscive. Try the Wafers. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 51 Bareleyst, General Agents for Now York and vicinity.

Try its waters. Some to V. Chickens & Co., No. 31 Excepting, General Agents for New York and vicinity.

Threatening rumors! Grant changes in the face of accelety! Empires are fulling and are the locks of can and women. Use Ranker's Tenique. Price 23 costs. Solid everwhere. Principal Dept. Banker's Lodies Hair Dressing Establishment, No. 430 Hoodway.

e. 430 Ricodwa).

LOVET'S Whitpene E-tablishment removed to No.

9 Chamberset. Caurien—Lover's Walpone cannot be purchased.
No. 114 Chamberset. (the old stand.) When customers are told at Lover has given up brainess and they do not have where he is, non-leak out for a spurious article. No genuine Walpone but awarts.

PREMIUM PIANOS .- T. GILDERT & Co.'s Pianos, with from frame and circular scale, are the best and most beautiful Finnes in the world. Their Plano took the premium at the New-York Crystal Pelaco. Their durability and brilliancy of tone is unequaled. A full assortment just received and for sale at prices that dely competition, by Honace Waters, No. 333 Broadway, exclusive agent.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publish ers, Cinton Rall, No 181 Namen et .. New York

In a shorter time than it takes to shave, CR18TADO-

no's Excussion Hair Dyn will import to a grizzled head, whishers and mostness the richest and most instrous black or brown, and at the same time improve the flexibility of the hair instrad of cauterising it. Sold and privately applied at Curaradoro's, No. 6 Astor House.

DELODEONS.—The largest assortment of Melodeons a this City heat and cheapest are to be found at the Music and Plane Receive of Honace Warran, No 100 Blooders, The troob applied at the usual discount. To said some parchases, monthly TO SHIRT AND COLLAR MANUPACTURERS. - It is an

and which fact that the first furthers Rescatching over done machiners was done by SNN-SN's new bright Threshol Secrit Machine. These similarly Machines are construct with being exhibit at the Office. No. 122 Broodway, where agreeiners of the work by had gratte, by all who feel interested. I. M. SINGER & Co.

SEWING MACHINES -All persons making, selling or Charles and Children and the persons minking, selling of theing See ing Mischberg having a needle or needle with an one near the point, are horely cautional against intringing my Original Patent, granted Sept. It, 1948, as all infringers will be held responsible according to law. The following persons are licensed to manufacture and sell Sewing Machines, under my said patent, via Mears, Wheeler, Wilson & Co., Grover, Baker & Co., the American Magnetic Sewing Matchine, ander my said patent, via Mears, Wheeler, Wilson & Co., Grover, Baker & Co., the American Magnetic Sewing Matchine Co., and A Bartholf, of New York, Nichols & Biller and J A Lierow Bosion; Mears, Woolidrige, Keene & Moore Lyon, Mass, and A B. Howe, of New York, Scholer, No. 201 Erzadway, New York, and No. 33 Hanoverst, Roston.

Sept. 8, 1850.

SEWING MACHINES-CARD TO THE PUBLIC -The originally investing, constructed and pair in operation to as a hey see 1855, interferor with all the parient was applications patients upon Sewling Machines consisting the consistency of the parient of the parient was a sewling and the installer making the matrix deal of the parient of the installer of interference are critical upon the first of the installer of the parient of

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BAR DYE AND WROM - BATCHELOM'S Manufactory

WHOLESALE BOOK AND STATIONERY HOUSE,

WHOLESALE BOOK AND STATIONERY HOUSE,

On the Cash Plan

Masor Bourshan, M. on Jetstow,

opposite the Act of Bous, New York, after an extensive and complete

Stock of Bouss, New York, after an extensive and complete

The amount of Goods in our line purchase by County Mer
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Being ourselves the sole 20 interests in the country as well as a state sively selling fethor Books in the country as well as role in other operaturation or facilities are unarrossed. Our location is very central and salely found 2 sand on the Actar Course stays, and lock attention to come it account a country of the co

New-Dork Daily Cribune. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anony more Communications. Whatever le infeeded for insertion most be authenticated by the usume and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of ble good faith. No can not undertake to return rejected Communications NEWS - Any person sending as important news, either by Telegraph Mail, or otherwise, will be liberally pold, provided in a used by

The Tribune for Europe We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEET WEEKLY TELBUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press Single copies, in wreppers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The steamship America sails from Boston To-Morrow at noon, for Liverpool, taking the place

Subscriptions and advertisements for The New-York Tribune can be left with the following Agents: Lespon-Mr W. Thomas, Noz. 19 and 21 Catharine street,

Paris-Mr. Etourneau, No. 30 Rue St. Marc.

of the Africa from New York

In the Senate, yesterday, after the usual opening business, Mr. Johnson reported a bill for the organi zation into separate territories of the Choctaw. Chero hee and Creek tribes of Indians. After the transac tion of some routine business, the Nebraska bill was taken up, Mr. Petrit of Indiana having the floor, who spoke in favor of the bill. When Mr. P. concluded, Mr. SUMNER got the floor, who will speak to-day in opposition to the bill.

In the House of Representatives, the bill from the Senate to extend the pre-emption privilege throughout the State of California was passed. The 7th, 8th and 9th of March were set apart for the consideration of local business which pertains to the organized Territories. The bill extending the provisions of the several laws granting bounty lands to the officers, soldiers and sailors who served in the war of 1812 and the Indian wars since 1700 was reported, with a recommendation that it do not pass. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, when Mr. Nonne of Michigan got the floor and spoke in opposition to the levying of tunnage duties. The speaking then turned on the fissouri Compromise, Mr. EWING of Kentucky contending that the line of 36° 30' never was a compromise line, and was unconstitutional. The House then ad-

The storm of yesterday extended all along the seabeard from Boston to Washington. In consequence of the depth of snow, railroad trains were delayed, whereby we did not, up to 3 o'clock, receive our usual dispatches from Albany, Philadelphia and Washington.

WAR AT LAST.

If indices predict conflict, then surely is Europe on the eve of a war the magnitude of which can hardly be exsggerated. A general war now in Europe will be a thing different from any yet known in the history of the world. The means of offense and defense are deadly without precedent. A musket that kills at nearly a mile distant: a Paixhan gun that deals death in the lump; a steamer that is independent of wind and tide, and, riding the Baltic or Mediterranean, Danube or Rhine, does in a week the distance that two months hardly achieved at the time of Napoleon's invasion of Egypt: a railway that can carry troops from Havre to Vienna in days instead of months as formerly: the greater means of supplying by ingenious modes of preservation-at least for a period-the treops with good fresh food: the labor-saving machinery that can fill up by extemporization the gaps in arms and accourrements which havon makes; the latent feeling of Governments that war may be made useful by keeping the people fighting in order to keep great contest which now seems inevitably impending.

Apart from the loss of life and mutilations of limbs on the battle-field, it is sad to contemplate the pauperism that will ensue among nations on this fresh maelstrom being opened to swallow up capital. France, which takes the lead as the anti-Russian combatant along with Turkey, is already staggered under her debts. All her revolutions grew out of debt: 1780. 1800, 1848, 1851 grew from the same cause. Up to eceded her income by four thousand million francs. and at this moment the majority of her population do net divide over ten dollars a head a year-a minimum of poverty wholly unknown to our slave States. England, the next great ally of Turkey, has two millions within the verge of starvation, not able to save or lay by wages. Prussia has improved, but out of her capitals, where wealth concentrates, her population is poor; her villages are sordid and mean to a degree that no American would credit who has not visited Austria is a hopeless bankrupt for the third Turkey is poor beyond belief-the average wages there just keep body and soul together, the

people living in the most primitive manner. Russia is poor: the soldiers get about one to two dollars a year pay: the mass of the peasantry earn more than the French, but still the Empire is so poor that to called, according to a certain well known figure of on the invasion of Hungary the Commander seized pro- rhetorie, because they are neither democratic nor visions and fedder on the road, and paid for them in Covernment tax-receipts-which, as they afterward fell due, the Emperor was obliged to account for by fresh loans. In a word, Europe is as a whole i nunersed in poverty, owing to previous wars, which have diverted labor to destruction, and prevented the growth of capital: and now she is going to rush into another war. One of its effects, and not the least permanent one, will be to impoverish the masses still further, and to glorify and signalize individual great men; and just in proper tion to the intensity and duration of the war will be the postponement of popular well-being and independence. Prior to the wars of the French Revolution, Mr. Burke and Mr. Pitt were both Reformers; they simed to make a beginning. The war broke out, and England, as regards reform, lost precisely forty years-the Reform Bill of 1830 being just what was impending in guillotine reputation, predicted all the evils of war, in the interest of, and to promote the common objects of and did his best to avertit; but once in it and the that party, it carries with it considerable weight. But question being life or death-the Duke of Brunswick | then the term party as here used, must be understood shooting "every Republican and razing his house, if he to mean not a mere band of mercenary politicisms held "had one, to the ground." while the "suspect" were | together by no other attraction than that of pay and guillotined in France, the peace-sceker was turned into plunder, all the time hating and despising each other as a tiger, and Reform became a dead letter.

Still there is no evil without its attending good, and | do, but a body of independent citizens united by the atif this war shall force the Czars to mind their own traction of common sympathies and common views as business in future, it will be a gain to Europe worth to the promotion of the public good, views which some part at least of the expenditure it will cost. though they may be false and mistaken, are yet unselfish There is reason to hope that such may be the result. and sincere. Independently of such a support, further He challenges the world to deadly combat. Even Na- enough are the nimest efforts of Executive patronage. poleon proved unequal to the requirements of such a | If, upon this point, any of the greener Washington politruggle in his German campaign of 1813, and Nicho has cannot surely regard himself as the superior in Mr. Cocking it is well known was one of the main pillars Military capacity of the first French Emperor, how- of the Tyler Administration and one of the chief en ever lightly he may esteem the swood. Sujoricially, I giveere in that famous project procuring Mr. Tyler's leed was as insatiable as his love of money. The tea-

the Autocrat would seem to be rushing blindly on dis-

ester, and courting humiliation. But he doubtless knows what he is about, or thinks be does. He knows that every European despot, big or little, regards him as the only reliable support of to her normal insignificance in Caristendom would be mourned in every Court from Stockholm to Naples. He knows, therefore, that he has powerful though covert allies in the very councils of his ostensible enethe blows of all his adversaries but the Turks will be hereft of half their proper force by a dread of damaging him too much And yet, we can hardly see how he can even hope to

trium; h in the war into which he is now plunging. That his fleets are to be instantly swept from the ocean or sealed up in his harbors, would seem to be beyond doubt. And how then can he expect to seize the great object of his ambition, Contantinople! Suppose he can bring into the field One Million men, send half of them across the Danube, institute rebellions in Servia. and among all the Christian races of European Turkey. it would still be a miracle of hardihood to advance to Constantinople with the adjacent waters covered by the Allied Fleets' and with One Hundred Thousand choice French and English troops united with the whole force of the Turks in its defense. If Russia has never yet carried her arms to the gates of Stamboul when the Porte was without allies, who can believe that she will be able to do so in defiance of banded Europe ! It is not likely that the War now begun will be a short one If Napoleon could never consent to sit on a dishonored throne-that is, to make peace when his last battle had not been a victory-how can Nicholas afford to recoil before the formidable combination which now confronts him? To seem omnipotent in the eyes of his Russians is a necessity of his position : and humiliation abroad would very possibly be fatal to his despotism at home. And besides, a War which one or two battles is to finish is seldom so long in coming to a head as this has been. The very fact that the Czar has provoked it so wantouly will render his escape from it more difficult. To be moderate and conciliatory now would imply the severest censure on all he has done or meditated for the last twelve

months. Either the war now commencing is to be one of the most eventful and memorable in History, or the age of gory conflict, of mutual human slaughter, has passed. and that of all-potent Diplomacy has replaced it. A few months must determine whether this is to be a war of politicians or a war of extermination. Present appearances do not favor the former hypothesis.

WILL THE NEBRASKA BILL PASS! No sooner had the Douglas and Pierce Nebraska bill been placed upon the table of the Senate, than multitudes of the journalists and politicians assembled at Washington, while crying out against its barefaced enormity, at the same time conceded that it certainly would pass.

If Washington were the whole country, this anticipation might, perhaps, he well enough founded. At Washington there is no North visible any longer. The north star can't be seen there. In that latitude the southern cross gleams the undoubted lord of the ascendant. The only memorial that there ever was a North consists in some three or four independent serators, and as many members, more or less, of the other House, whose terms, however, will speedily expire, and who are not thought likely to have any successors, or even while they stay, any political influence. Washington is the seat and center of federal patronage, the mist of which diffused through the whole atmosphere, colors everything of a certain dirty yellow. The Administration supports Mr. Douglas, President Pierce goes with Mr. Douclas, Caleb Cushing goes with the President. All this seems at Washington, and to eyes which see things through the Washington miasma, quite decisive of the fate of the bill. How can a bill thus supported fail to be carried?

Looked at from the Washington point of view, the President and the Cabinet, even leaving Mr. Douglas quite out of account-and Mr. Douglas passes, at least at Washington, for a sort of a little giant, one who, if he does not speedily succeed in biting off his own head. of which there now appears to be a reasonable prospeet, will prove, we fear, quite as vicious and graceless as any giant or dwarf in the story books-even them in subjection, it being well known that Reforms laying Mr. Douglas, giant or dwarf, as the story may always cease during war and always progress during turn, quite out of account, the President and his Cabitheze all are the special phenomena of the net appear to Washington eyes a sort of Atlas or cluster of Atlases, strong enough to stand under and even to run off with, not merely the invisible North, but the whole world to boot. Not only does everybody at Washington hold to Walpole's maxim-and from what they see about them no wonder-that everybody has his price. They believe also that the price. at least of members of Congress, has fallen a good deal since the time of Jeseph Reed, (whom the King of Great Britain was not rich enough to buy, and that 1848, during a period of forty years, her expenses ex- the President, by a little judicious exercise of his patronage, present or prospective, can at any time purchase up members enough to carry any measure

upon which he has set his heart. But fortunately for the country and fortunately for the world, fortunately for the many hundred thousands of paupers, and the mass of her population are always of our destined fellow citizens who have not yet been able to mature their arrangements for leaving the old Continent, this same Nebraska bill has to pass quite another ordeal than Congress. They may talk about it in Congress: they may vote upon it in Congress: but the newspapers having fairly taken hold of the bill, it remains to be disposed of by the people : and with the people Executive patronage is by no means so potent a thing as it seems to Washington politicians and plotters.

The President is in favor of the bill-and of course so are the New York General Democratic Committee. general, but on the contrary the President's very humble servants, whose business it is to look out for themselves and to secure places in the New-York Custom House by indorsing everything that comes from Washington Of course this Committee and other similar committees of hungry office-holders are ready to plunge nothing doubting into any mud-puddle, however filthy, which the President or anybody connected with the Cabinet may point out to them as the road to Ex-This sort of persons no doubt find it quite sufficient reason to shout loud and long for the bill, that the Administration are for it. But fortunately the number of those not resident in the great seaports who can be influenced either directly or indirectly by Executive patronage, is not very large, at least not at the North. The induence which this appointing power gives to those who possess it, is api to be greatly over-Robespierre, who is hardly known except for a rated. When backed by a powerful party and exercised theroughly as, for instance, Messra. Cass and Douglas tielans have any doubts, let them ask Calch Cushing

reelection, independently of any basis of party or principle, solely on the scheme of bribing the South by the annexation of Texas, and buying up the North by the free exercise of Executive patronage. Mr. Cushing hnows very well what a lamentable failure that prowhat is termed Order, and that the reduction of Rassis | ject encountered. Mr. Tyler and his fellow-plotters succeeded in securing the sweet voices of few starving individuals who held a bird the hand to be worth two in the bush. He was also able, by means of Government favors, to buy up a few newspapers. But with the whole bim, it is owing to any thing but want of will, and that patrenage of the Government unblushingly devoted to ant while it reduces his rent, leaving him recruiting a private and personal party of his own, that party never exceeded the number that might be comfortable stowed away on board of one of our great western steamboats; and not very hearty nor very reliable at that, since most of them, while eating Mr. Tyler's bread-or rather the people's bread, with which Mr. Tyler had bought them-were all the while ecquetting and couniving with his enemies and rivals, and seeking a convenient opportunity to betray and desert him.

It is all very fine dropping down with the stream, getting one's political boat into some great popular current, which wasts one along without effort, and even in some odd whirlpool or eddy may chance to toss one unexpectedly into the Presidency. This is the sort of political navigation we fancy to which Mr. Pierce has been most accustomed; and a very easy kind of navigation it is. The most inartificial craft will answer for it-any chance piece of slab or old drift log, even though it might happen to be half rotten, and all the art of navigation required is, to clasp it tight with both arms and let the current roll you along, careless how many thumpings or duckings you get. In that sort of navigation Mr. Pierce is no doubt an able seaman, and anquestionably it was the observation of his ability in this respect that had a good deal to do with making him President. But to sail against the stream is quite another matter, as Mr. Pierce himself once had a little experience, at the time that John P. Hale was chosen Senator from New-Hampshire.

The people are always ready enough to pardon and even to appland the man who takes the lead in an iniquity in which their own interests or sympathies may incline them to follow him. But the scoundrelism which a man commits on his own private account and by which nobody's ends are to be served but his own, is seldem very favorably regarded. However the noisy hurra of the Southern mob may keep the more intelligent silent for the moment, all the more sensible and reflective of the slaveholders must be perfectly aware that the present tendered to them with so many smiles and smirks by Messrs. Douglas and Pierce, is only a Pandora's box out of which an abundance of evils are certain to fly. whatever residuum of hope, greater or less, for the extension of Slavery may remain at the bottom of it. For a present so dangerous, springing too, as everybody knows, not from any innate generosity or good will, but intended solely to lay the foundation for asking favors in return, not offered from the warm impulses of justice or friendship, but as a mere quid for which a corresponding quo will shortly be expectedfor such a present as this, one, too, which they hardly dare refuse while in view of its inevitable consequences, they tremble at the thought of taking it, Mesers. Pierce and Douglas are not likely to get any very hearty, at least any very permanent thanks, even from the South. Indeed, should this fatal present thus as it were forced upon the slaveholiers, be by them accepted, long before the election comes round, at which (by we know not what secret partition of the spails, or arrangement between themselves of the order of succession.) Mesers. Douglas and Pierce hope to reap the fruits of their treachery to the North and bribery of the South, they will find a whirlwind, both North and South, blowing about their ears, of which at this moment they have a very slight idea.

As to the North, it is impossible to conceive a greater or more deliberate insult than this bill offers to the very men who alone, under any possible circumstances, could be expected to support it. It takes for granted the truth of all the charges which the Abolitionists have brought against the Silver Grays, and other supporters of the Compromise of 1850, but which they have always indignantly and so doubt conscientiously and truly denied : especially the charges of being faverable to Slavery in the abstract, and of being anxious, or at least wishing to assist in spreading it. It will not do for Messrs. Pierce. Cushing, and other northern members of the Cabinet to judge of the mass of the northern supporters of the Compromise of 1850, too neach by themselves. What they are now doing is sim ply to call upon their men, upon the shortest possible potice, too and with no earthly reason for it except that it saits the private convenience of Franklin Pierce, and may subserve some underground schome for his or somebody's political advancement-to eat their own words, and to confirm every railing accusatien which their enemies or those who failed to understand them, have ever brought against them. And Mr. Pierce need not be suprised if coming to the compromise men of the North with such an impudent proposal, he should get from each and every one of them a pretty decided No. in the words of Mr. Webster in one of his speeches on the Compromise bill: "Sir, my object is peace. My object is reconciliation. My purpose is not to make up a case for the North, or to make up a case for the South. My object is not to continue useless and irritating controversies. I am against sgitators North and South. I am against local ideas North and South, and against all narrow and local interests. I am an American and I know no locality in America. That is my country. My heart, my sentiments, my judgment demand of me that I shall pursue such a course as shall promote the good and the harmony and the union of the whole country. This I shall do, God willing, to the end of the chap-

THE COST OF LIVING. The rise in price of food, and of nearly all other arties of prime necessity, with the consequent and in any instances most extravagant increase of rents, is subject that comes home to every one, and most forcibly so to the laboring classes. As nearly as we can calculate from the comparison given in another olumn, of wholesale prices at the 1st of May for the part six years, and at the present time for this year, we conclude that the average increase of family expenses for food and fuel has been thirty per cent, sluce May last. True, there are many articles as cheap now as then : but all breadstuffs are up fifty per cent. while vegetables (not included in our figures) show a rise in nearly the same proportion. Of rents, we have not figures to speak with exactness. They have been gong up, up, up, for four years, with perfectly appalling strides; and this spring the advance is in a fair way to o'errop the wildest imagination. But few houses are advertised yet, and landiords are very generally watching the effect of the thumb-screws upon the tauants they now have. No family comfortably situated desires to move. It is a most vexatious and expensive business, and this fact arms the landlord with weapon which too many wield without mercy. Mrs. Smith wants a new carriage, but Mr. S. objects-hehas to money to spare; whereupon the amiable Mrs. recommends that \$50 each be added to the rent of these houses in --- street, "because," says she, they can't afford to move for that, and so they will be " obliged to stand it, and then the carriage will cost you nothing." Another landlord grambles at the extravagent City Government, and accordingly aids a hundred dellars on this store and two hundred on that: snother, and as likely as not a man without a family pleads the rise in provisions as a reason for adding two or three thousand to bis rent roll as if his appetite for

ant who rebels finds, generally, that the scale of exactions has been so nicely graduated that his losses and expenses in moving amount to a little more than it would have cost him to stay. This process is repeated every spring, and rents are gradually and surely eahanced by tens and twenties and fifties, until the tenant of ten years finds hiwself paying from 50 to 100 per cent more than when he first took possession. The only hope of relief is the advent of some commercial revulsion or other great change in the money market, which is pretty sure to ruin the teuladder, with no alternative but to climb the same weary rounds again. There are whole blocks of stores in the upper part of the City, of which the rent has been nearly doubled within four years while the valuation on the tax book has not increased one cent. Some stores and dwellings rent at the rate of thirty per cent. per year on their taxed valuation. One store and dwelling in the Sixth av . about twenty feet front and two and a half stories high, is subject this year to au increase of six hundred dollars on the rent (\$150) of last year. The man in possession must pay this enormous figure, or break up a snug business which he has built up by years of patient perseverance. We know of a dwelling which tast year brought \$1,500, but which now must pay \$2,500; and of another which is raised from \$850 to \$1,100. How any considerable number of people can live at such rates, we cannot conceive. In fact, it would seem that no family can now think of living in New-York, in any degree of elegance, on less than five or six thousand dollars a year. This enormous rise in rents, which makes New-York

about the dearest City in the world, we believe will not so seriously affect the tenements of the laboring classes. We have made considerable inquiry in this direction the result of which is that the average rise upon tenements containing from two to five families will amount to perhaps \$20 to \$40 per family, which compared with the additions upon dwellings of higher pretension and upon stores, is quite moderate. Still this is a hard tax. The dwellings of the laboring classes have always been rented at exorbitant rates, consuming every penny their occupants could possibly give for house room. Besides, the laboring population have long since found a remedy in removing to the many suburbs growing up in the vicinity of the metropolis. People who are not aware of the fact would be astonished by the swarm of villages that have sprung up within five years, and are now advancing more rapidly than ever. These villages are now to be increased by a new emigration from the great hive. People who have incomes of one, two or three thousand dollars must go to the country; they cannot live in New-York. And unless a remedy is found by building large houses in plats, so that a genteel family of moderate means can get a complete abode, at a tolerable rate of rent, this entire class must soon have ceased to reside in the City. We have often called attention to the necessity of resorting to the system of domestic architecture which is found so economical and useful at both Edinburgh and Paris, but no capitalist has thought it worth while to carry out the suggestion. The necessity is now more pressing than ever, and we hope that something may be done. Meanwhile we commend to the digestion of our readers the facts condensed in the instructive table which they will find in another part of this paper.

THE COMPROMISES.

A Compromise implies mutual concession. Each of the contending parties finds itself unable to have its own way : so it agrees on a middle course in order to terminate the strife and secure the advantages of restored amity. The theory or principle contended for on either side is made to give way in some points, in der that a practical adjustment may be attained.

New the advocates of Douglas's bill contend that the Adjustment of 1850 opened to Slavery not only all the Territories which were then the subject of strife. but, by implication, those whereon the question had already been solemnly settled on the side of Freedom. The North went to loggerheads with the South on this question-"Shall slaveholders be at liberty to carry Slavery into the Territories just acquired from Mexico?"-and the strife was terminated by a Compronise which not only gave them the privilege they claimed, but also allowed them to take their human chattels into Nebraska and hold them there, in defiance

of the selemn compact of 1820! How can this be called a Compromise? A and B liffer about a farm, which A claims as his own, but B asserts an equal right to it. After lawing each other for three or four years, they finally come together and agree on a settlement, whereby A not only concedes the equal right of B in the premises hitherto in dispuie, but farther agrees that B shall henceforth own and enjoy equally with himself another farm which B thirty years before absolutely and forever quitelaimed to A ! How can this be styled a Compromise ! Have words no settled meaning !

How far the Czar may intend to entangle this coun-

try in a hostile cemonstration against England and

France in case of the coming war, would be impossile just now to determine : but at any rate the presence of her officers here has no connection with the lears of the French legation as expressed through the Courrier des Etats Unis, and recchoed by the Satanic Press. It is true that the Russian General Granwald. with his two aids Messrs. Sokoloff and Forsten, are here, but they are officers of the engineer corps and not of the navy. They came here several months ago. ong before a general war was thought probable, or even possible, to superintend the construction of a vessel built by Mr. Webb, and to learn from our shipbuilders those great improvements which make the American vessels the first of the world. A third Russian officer is now here, who really belongs to the navy, on his way from Havana home. How far these gentlemen, without any acquaintance with the country and its shipping interest, could be entrusted with fitting out privateers is a problem. Such matters are generally managed by consuls or agents who have long resided in the country, and understand how to pick up adventurers skilled in seamanship, who alone would be fit for a lawless enterprise of the kind, and not to new comers, who not only know nothing of naval affairs, but are totally devoid of the requisite familiarity with the country and its people. In carrying out such an undertaking recruits cannot be onlisted at random among the fleating population of cities, but hardy and experienced seamen are required. Privateers are generally equipped and fitted out on individual risk, or on shares-letters of marque being delivered by consuls or acknowledged diplomatic agents, whose name and signature is well known. Such armaments cannot be got up by strangers unacquainted with the various babits of the people; and if any American adventurer should engage in such an enterprise, he will not want either the advice nor the superintendence of a Russian officer. Moreover, the scheme in question could not easily be undertaken in New-York, or anywhere on the Atlantic side of the United States, for there is no port here into which prizes could be brought and cold by a lucky privateer. On the Pacific shores, where our Government could not exercise so strict a supervision, the piracy could be easier managed: and besides Eussia has there her own ports, which might be conveniently used to run into with captured vessels. On the whole, then the story of the Courrier des Etats Unis may be pronounced altogether fictitious. The Augilary Carette announces that the Emperor of

Austria has defluitively signed the decree consummating the emercipation of the peasantry in Bohemia, Meravia, Hungary, Serbia, Arabia, the Banat, and the Walewoodn's from all statute or service labor hitherto.

paid to the nob eman, or original owner of the farm with the nece ssary buildings on it, it a work homestead, as his own property. The worth of it valued, leaving the peasant to pay it on easy terms, which are settled by a special commission, formed to mediate in the matter between the nobles and pers. antry. Incomplete as this emencipation may be it assures independence to the people, severs all the ties between master and peasant, and redeems the latter from the extertions and right of arbitrary ejection hitherto exercised by the former. The value of the homestead once paid, the peasant is free and wholly independent, master of his land, time and labor. This we may call the best of the measures forced on the Austrian Government by the revolution of 1848.

Senator PETTIT of Indiana in 1848-9 declared: "I am devoted to Free Sell and Free Labor, and as vote of mine shall, knowingly, ever be given to polists the one or oppress the other with Slavery. That Congress has the power to prohibit the introduction of Slavery into the Territories, where it does not exist, must be clear to every one who has investigated the subject and is capable

But Senator Pettit was not then Senator-he only scanted to be. Now he is, with a long lease of office ahead, and a knowledge that for any farther advancement he must look to Virginia more than to Indianaso he declares in favor of Douglas's bill and against the right of Congress which was so "clear" to his view a few years ago. Such is the consistency of denagogues -- such the integrity of solf-seeking politicians.

THE BEARD REFORM IN ENGLAND .- A COTTESTIONdent at London sends us the following account of the anti-shaving movement in that conservative kingdom:

England will shortly be able to beard the world in arms. Capillary attraction is increasing rapidly. The barbers re-cently struck against the public and half-penny shaving and now the public strike against the barbers and intimate that they don't care one half perny for them. Altogether, our musische movement may be denominated a barbarous proceeding. That Norman institution, the razor, is threatened; the Saxon spirit revolts against its hair's breadth escapes, and instead of turning up the chin it turns up the nose at it. Scriously speaking we have had no such innovation for a long time, or one that so complely alters the face of things. It might perplex an Austrian detective to tell who is foreign and who isn't. Friends that were wont to meet you with smiling smoothness on their faces, now clower at you from behind a bush or hedge of hair. The Guards on the Rail, and Smiths in the red forge light, and Engineers in the factories, appear like a new race of stalwait Saxons. Mr. George Dawson was the first, and for a long time the sole person who durst mount the Pulpit and a mustache at the same time. Others, however, are follow ing his example, and large numbers of our literary men may be seen bearded like the pard. If the movement gees on as it has commenced, the wearing of hair round the mouth will be soon a national as well as a natural custom. and if the ladies object, their error must be kissed out of them. May we hope that this is a sign to all the world that henceforth no one whether he be Czar, Kaizer, King or Barber, will be permitted to tweak an Englishman by the SILVIO PELLICO, one of the celebrated victims of Aus-

trian tyranny, died at Tmin, on Jan. 31, aged 61 years He was born in Piedmont and spent a part of his youth at Lyons. He returned afterwards to Milan, where he was teacher of mathematics and where he composed several of his tragedies of which the most celebrated is Francesca di Remins. He then edited a paper, of which the Austrian Gov erament became suspicious and it was suppressed. The breaking out of the revolutions, in Italy of 1820, raised the tyrannical wrath of Austria, who accusing Pellico of being a Carbonari, which he was not in reality, imprisoned and condemned him to death in 1824. The Emperor Francis I commuted the capital condemnation to imprisonment for life and Pellico was confined with Gonfalonisri and Maromelli in the fortrees of Spielberg. At the end of eight years he was set at liberty and transported directly to the Picdmontese frontier. The period of his imprison ment he rendered celebrated by his work. I mies prig ni, a book translated into various languages. There the Christian forgiveness is carried to the utmost. Pellico speak ing of Austria and the Emperor with great suavity. He spent the rest of his life in Turin, keeping aloof from any colitical movement-a pious devotee of the Catholic relig ion-directed and influenced by his brother, a distinguished lesuit, whom he even aided in answering Globerti's first attacks against the order, in a work ontitled Prologoment, published about 1842

We are glad at last to have a positive assurance that Mr. JOHN M. DANIEL, the American Charge d'Affaires at Turin, though employed there, as he himself has expressed it, "dancing the dance of fools," does not put on a fool's coat to do it in. An extract from a private letter of Mr. Daniel, dated on Jan. 27, has been communi cated to us, containing the following manly and honorable statements -

"I have put myself to a great deal of trouble about this very thing, because I wished to establish the freedom of the dress here for all future Charges, and after a delay of severel months I was the other day presented to the King of this country in a suit of plain black which I have often worn in Richmond. I attended the first court ball of this season in the same dress, and these are the only times I have appeared at court at all. Since then I have received an intimation that it would be esteemed the civil thing if I would hereafter adopt a uniform; and as I do not wish either to do so or to appear untivil, the probability is that I shall keep away from the palace hereafter as much as eti-

A POLAR STORM -- Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock a snow storm of the most severe pettern commenced, and continued to the hour of writing, 1 A.M. The wind was Northwest, and blew with great violence, drifting the snow into piles in many places two and three feet deep. The average depth is perhaps six or eight inches, but it is so blown about that many places are quite bare while others are buried with vast banks. At one o'clock it was cold and freezing rapidly. All railroad trains were delayed. The Southern mall was not heard of at 1 P. M. The Albany Express train was also behind, as well as the trains from the East. Ferry boats worked slowly and with difficulty, and other river and har bor navigation was quite suspended. The city railroads were blocked up, and care stopped running, or rather crosping, at an early hour.

P. S.-The Philadelphia extra train which left the city at 4 P. M. arrived at Jersey City at 11 P. M. The Mail train had not been heard from at that time. . The Erie train came at midnight, 24 hours behind fime

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS .- We hear that a company of Brooklyn firemen, last night, while waiting for the Baltimoreans, somewhere near the Liberty at, Ferry, went into a porter house and drank up all the liquor, stole the cigars, and robbed three or four other places in the neighborhood. A party of New Yorkers thereupon turned upon them and gave them an unmerciful drubbing so bad that some were carried home on litters. We shall hear further particulars

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE THE SNOW STORM.

A heavy snow-sorm commenced here about foclock this morning, and still continues. It is now a foot deep on a level and the railroads are all blocked up by the drift. No trains have arrived and none gone out since 2 o'clock

Bosros, Monday, Feb. 20, 1854, It commenced snowing here at 9 o'clock this evening Hammistrum, Monday, Feb. 20, 1854. No care will leave this City to night on account of the

heavy snow storm.
PRILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 90, 1834. It has been snowing very fast here since 10 o clock this morning, the wind blowing a gale from the north east. The

snow is now six inches deep on a level.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 20, 1854.

We have a very severe snow storm to night. The snow ir deeper than has been known for many years. DETENTION OF THE JAMES ADGER AT CHARLESTON.
CHARLESTON.
CHARLESTON. Monday, Feb. 20, 1854
The U.S. Mell steamship James Adger. Capt. John Dickinson, for New York, was detained here until 11 o'clock on Saturday.

RAILROAD ANALGAMATION. Morrayat, Monday, Feb. 20, 1834. The amelgemation of the Chemplain and St. Lawrence